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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Acting on the orders of the Soviet Control Commission, Heinrich Rau, head of the DDR State Planning Commission, assigned to the head of the Department for Market Analysis (Marktanalyse), Albert Cohen, the task of making a survey of the optimum production potential of DDR key industries for the year 1952. This survey was to bear no relationship to the 1952 economic plan, but was to assess the maximum war production potential in the event of future economic mobilization for war in the DDR. The survey is not related to the planning conference which took place in Prague during January and February 1952. 1

2. The following production figures purport to give the maximum industrial war potential of the DDR:

- a. Raw Steel in Ingots 1,750,000 tons
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| (Thomas steel | 320,000) |
| (Siemens-Martin steel | 1,355,000) |
| (Electro steel | 75,000) |

These figures approximate those established for the 1952 economic plan of the DDR. In the event of economic mobilization for war, however, the following figures would apply:

- Raw Steel in Ingots 1,750,000 tons
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| (Thomas steel | 200,000) |
| (Siemens-Martin steel | 1,450,000) |
| (Electric steel | 100,000) |

- b. Steel Castings 235,000 tons

In the above 235,000 tons, 75,000 tons of steel alloy castings are included. Steel alloy production can be increased to 125,000 tons within the framework of DDR domestic production and imports.

- c. Pig Iron Castings 525,000 tons

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Above tonnage includes 30,000 tons malleable pig iron castings. No possibility of increasing production in 1952.

d. Cold and Hot Rolled Steel 1,350,000 tons

Of the 1,350,000 tons, the maximum that can be used for armaments manufacture is 980,000 tons. Types of rolled steel that can be produced for use in armaments industries are as follows:

Thick sheet metal	210,000 tons (maximum)
Medium sheet metal	32,000 tons "
Thin sheet metal	130,000 tons "
Seamless tubing	30,000 tons "
Welded tubing	34,000 tons "
Thomas-grade rails	112,000 tons "
Misc. profile metals	334,000 tons "

e. Pressed and Forged Metals 156,000 tons

Of this amount the maximum tonnage that can be used to produce gun barrels and heavy armor plates is 46,000 tons.

f. Summary

In 1952 the iron and steel industry of the DDR can produce the following for use in case of war:

Semi-finished steel castings	43,000 tons
Semi-finished pig iron castings	460,000 tons
Rolled steel products	930,000 tons

Potential imports of rolled steel from Soviet bloc nations amount to 240,000 tons.

g. Chemical Products Potential

Motor, jet fuels and lubricants	635,000 tons (maximum)
(Synthetic gasoline)	95,000 tons)
(Aviation & jet fuels 98 octane)	73,000 tons)
(Automobile fuel)	512,000 tons)
Diesel fuel	525,000 tons (maximum)
Motor lubricants	203,000 tons "
Misc. lubricants	116,000 tons "
Automobile tires	543,000 each "
Truck tires	316,000 each "
Explosives for technical use	1,240 tons "
Explosives for non-technical use	5,820 tons "
Hydrate hydrazine	4,100 tons "

h. Liquid Fuel Storage Capacities

As of January 1952, the liquid fuel storage depots in the DDR had a capacity of 340,000 tons. In December 1951, these depots contained approximately 185,000 tons. The January 1952 level of stored liquid fuels was approximately 230,000 tons. The increase was caused by a cut in gasoline consumption and a planned program of stockpiling.

i. Liquid Fuel Transportation Facilities

At the beginning of 1952 the following transport facilities were available:

6,450 RR tank cars	total capacity 70,000 tons
420 tank barges	

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5. Vehicle Construction Potential

Trucks	740 each (sic)
Passenger cars	14,200 each
Tractors	6,850 each

Tractor production could be changed over to tank production with a potential output of 2,840 each.

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